

Newent Rural District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

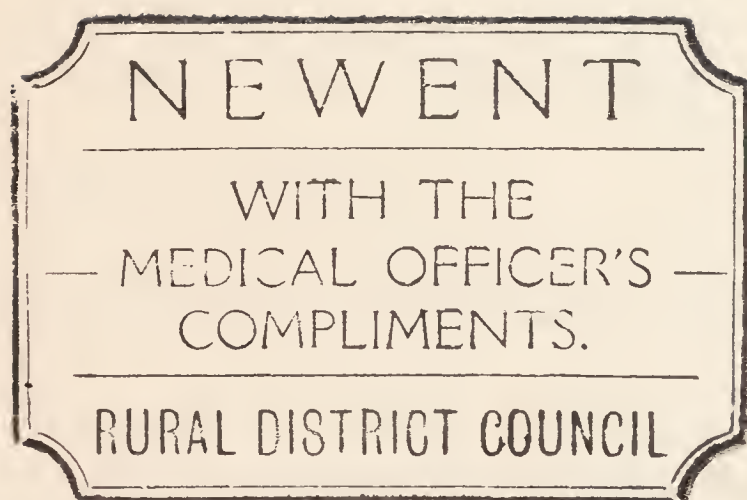
of the


MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

M. L. SUTCLIFFE, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

For the Year 1938

W. R. WHEELER,
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Newent Rural District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

*To the Chairman and Members of
the Newent Rural District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the Sanitary conditions and Vital Statistics of the District for the year 1938.

This Report incorporates the report of the Sanitary Inspector and is compiled to conform with Article 17 (5) of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations 1935, Article 14 (3) of the Sanitary Officers Order 1926 and is on the lines of the Ministry of Health Circular 1728, dated October 25th, 1938.

I should like to thank the Chairman and members of the Council for their help and the sympathy with which they have considered schemes put forward by this Department ; especially with regard to the provision of assistance.

Considerable assistance is also given by the other officials of this Council and also by those of the County Council, and I should especially like to mention the Sanitary Inspector whose work comprises part of this Report.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

MAURICE L. SUTCLIFFE,

Medical Officer of Health.

15th June, 1939

Public Health Officials of the Authority.

MAURICE L. SUTCLIFFE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.P.M.,
Medical Officer of Health. Assistant Medical Officer
of Health for the County of Gloucester, Medical Officer
of Health for the Borough of Tewkesbury and the Rural
District of Gloucester.

W. F. C. MERRETT, Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor, A.R.S.I.,
M.S.I.A., Inspector under the Housing and Petroleum
Acts and Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

S. W. D. HARRIS, Assistant in the Sanitary Inspector's
Department. (Appointed 19th December, 1938.)

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (in acres) 40,845.

Population (Registrar-General's estimate of resident population mid 1938) 7,233

Number of Inhabited Houses (December 31st, 1938), according to rate books, 2,191.

Rateable Value, £23,535.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £105 11s. 1d.

The district is purely agricultural in character, with the exception of Saw Mills at Newent and May Hill. and three Pumping Stations, two for the Gloucester Corporation Waterworks, and one for the Malvern Urban District Council Waterworks.

There are no changes to report in the Social conditions of the area. Improvements in the various social services such as water supplies, sewerage and refuse collection are very necessary in some parts of the district and these matters are under consideration by the Council.

Adoptive Legislation in force in the Area.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933. Section 1 (adopted 7.4.38).
There are no Bye-Laws in force in the Area.

Bye Laws with regard to new Buildings are under consideration by the Council.

Vital Statistics.

These statistics give particulars as to the births and deaths in the area, while a complete list of the causes of death will be found in Table 13, at the end of the Report.

In addition they shew various rates which are compared where possible with those of England and Wales.

Table 1. Infantile Births and Deaths.

	Legitimate			Illegitimate			Combined Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Live Births	53	49	102	3	4	7	109
Still Births	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	3	2	5	—	—	—	5

Table 2. Deaths.

Total Deaths	Male 49	Female 53	Total 102
Deaths included in the above from :—			
Measles (all ages)	—
Whooping Cough (all ages)	—
Diarrhoea under two years of age	—
Puerperal Sepsis	—
Other Puerperal causes	2
Cancer (all ages)	11

Table 3. Birth and Death Rates.

	Newent Rural District	England & Wales
Birth Rate per 1,000 population ...	15.3	15.1
Still birth rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) ...	18.0	38
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population ...	14.1	} 11.6
*Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 population	10.99	
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births ...	46.0	53
Death Rate of Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate live births ...	49.0	Not available
Death Rate of Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate live births ...	—	Not available
Death Rate from Puerperal Causes per 1,000 total births ...	18.0	2.97

*Note.—The corrected Death Rate is obtained by multiplying the Crude Death Rate by the factor 0.78. This factor is supplied by the Registrar-General and serves to make the Crude Death Rate for the District comparable, from the mortality point of view, with the Death Rate for the country as a whole, or with the mortality of any other area, the Crude Death Rate of which has been similarly modified.

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

Sect. B. 1. 2a. Laboratory Facilities.

There is no County Laboratory in Gloucestershire, and examinations of water, milk, medical specimens, etc., are carried out as follows :—

Water, sewage, etc., by Rowland H. Ellis, County Analyst, Gloucester.

Milk at the Laboratory of the Agricultural Advisory College, Bristol.

Medical specimens, e.g., the examination of swabs for diphtheria, the agglutination tests for enteric, etc., at the Gloucester Royal Infirmary Laboratory.

Bacteriological and Chemical Examination of Water.

Bacteriological examination of main supplies	Satisfactory	102
(Glos. Corp.) by City analyst	Unsatisfactory	—
Bacteriological examinations of water supplies	Satisfactory	2
by this Dept.	Unsatisfactory	8
Chemical examinations of water supplies.	Satisfactory	2
	Unsatisfactory	5
Examination of stream water	.....	.....
Examination of sewage	.....	.....

1. 2b. Ambulance Facilities.

(a) Infectious Disease. An ambulance used only for infectious Diseases is available from the City Isolation Hospital, at Over.

(b) Accident Cases. Facilities are adequate and under the control of the County Council.

(c) Non-infectious diseases. The Gloucester City Ambulance is available provided the fees are guaranteed either by the patient's family or the Doctor in attendance.

The Ambulance Services in the area have been adequate during the year.

1. 2c. Nursing in the Home.

There are five District Nursing Associations in the District.

1. Corse District.
2. Dymock District.
3. Newent District.
4. Taynton District (until 31.12.38)
5. Hartpury District.

The whole area is thus covered for Midwifery and nursing in the home, while in addition the District Nurses are available for School medical work and Health Visiting.

1. 2d. Clinics and Treatment Centres.

SCHOOL CLINICS, ETC.

There is a weekly school clinic at Newent, while weekly visits are also paid by an Orthopedic nurse and quarterly visits by an Orthopedic Surgeon.

The Medical Practitioners in the Town attend the School Clinic by rota.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRE.

This centre is held twice a month in Newent and is attended by one of the Medical Practitioners in the Town.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

Visits of the Tuberculosis Officer are arranged as necessary, but cases usually attend the Gloucester Dispensary.

1. 2e. Hospitals.

There are no Voluntary Hospitals in the Area, and the only Hospital where this Authority have arrangements for the admission of patients, is the City of Gloucester Isolation Hospital at Over.

Cost of treatment of patients at Over Hospital, £3 3s. per week.
Ambulance Charges, 10s. and 1s. per mile.

(This standing charge of 10s. was reduced to 5s. as from 1 /1 /38.)

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Sect. C. 1. i. Water Supplies.

Main Supplies. GLOUCESTER CORPORATION WATERWORKS.

Newent Town and the surrounding area are supplied from the Newent pumping station, while part of the District between the Upleadon service reservoir and the Gloucester Rural District boundary is supplied from a mixture of the Ketford and Newent sources.

Samples from these sources are regularly analysed by the City Analyst. Copies of the Analyses are sent to this Department and invariably shew the water to be of excellent quality.

Extensions of the Corporation Mains :

- i. Short extensions at the Scarr Estate.

Extensions of Town Mains :—

- i. 250 yards of 3in. main to the Tythings Estate, Newent.
- ii. 150 yards of 3in. main up Bradfords Lane, Newent.

MALVERN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL WATERWORKS AND ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS WATERWORKS.

There has been no change in these supplies during the year.

Of the fourteen Parishes in the District, seven have available main supplies. The other Parishes are dependent on well supplies. Of 10 analyses of well water only two were satisfactory.

There has been some shortage in the parish of Dymock, but it was an abnormally dry season.

Parishes with main supplies in parts of their Districts :—

Bromsberrow.	Tibberton.
Hartpury.	Upleadon.
Newent.	Dymock (Ryton).
Rudford.	

WATER SUPPLIES IN DYMCK VILLAGE.

The village of Dymock consists of 60—70 houses all of which are dependent on well or rain water. During the dry weather some shortage was reported and the results of investigations showed that one hotel and three dwelling houses were without supplies. Four analyses were made of the wells supplying the school, two shops and 9—10 houses in various parts of the village, and all were found to be unfit for drinking purposes.

A scheme for the provision of water from the Gloucester Corporation Main at Ketford is being proceeded with by this Council.

This scheme would provide a main supply for nearly 60 houses and as it is a matter of great urgency, it is hoped that there will be no avoidable delay.

1. ii. Drainage and Sewerage.

As in most rural districts, arrangements for dealing with sewage are on the “conservancy” system, the householders themselves providing for the disposal of their sewage.

The town of Newent has main sewers and the sewerage is dealt with mainly at the Cleeve Lane Sewage Works, while sewage from about 40 houses (from the lower part of the town) is dealt with at works situated near Messrs. Cadbury’s old factory.

Another small scheme deals with the sewage from 12 Council Houses in Lancaster Terrace.

In September 1937, analyses were made of the crude sewage and effluent at the Cleeve Lane Sewage Works and they showed that the purification of the sewage was insufficient.

CLEEVE MILL SEWAGE WORKS, NEWENT.

These works have been considerably improved and enlarged during the year, the work being completed in October, 1938.

The filter beds now have 14 times their previous capacity and a new humus pit and sludge lagoon have been provided.

This should result in the provision of a satisfactory effluent.

SEWAGE WORKS NEAR MESSRS. CADBURY'S FACTORY, NEWENT.

Extensions and improvements to these works are in progress, these consist of enlargement of the filter beds to about 6 times their present capacity, the provision of another sedimentation tank and a new humus pit.

SEWAGE WORKS, LANCASTER TERRACE, NEWENT.

The tank and filter beds at these works are of adequate capacity but it is proposed to provide more efficient filtration by the provision of new distributors on the filter beds.

DYMOCK SEWERAGE.

The present sewer takes sewage from about 15 houses and the school, and is only piped for about one third of its length, the remaining part being a covered stone or brick gout. The sewage discharges untreated into a small tributary of the River Leadon.

The Council have under consideration the provision of a new sewer and disposal works to deal with the sewage from 30—35 houses and the School.

REDMARLEY.

A few houses in the village are connected to a small sewer which is kept in repair by the Council. The sewage discharges into an adjacent ditch which is periodically cleaned.

Sect. C. 2. Action taken to check pollution of Rivers and Streams.

The improvement in the sewage works at Newent, reported on this page, should lessen the pollution of the Ellbrook.

The proposed works at Dymock should likewise lessen the pollution of the River Leadon.

3. (i). **Closet Accommodation.**

The great majority of closets are still of the pail type. During the year nine pail or chemical closets were constructed.

3. (ii). **Public Cleansing.**

House refuse is removed twice weekly in the Newent Town lighting area by contract (£78 p.a.). Complaints have been received in connection with rat infestation of the tip in Horsefair Lane and this matter is now being dealt with by the County Rat Officer under contract (£6 p.a.). In the other parts of the district refuse disposal is carried out by the householders.

A scheme for scavenging Dymock Village is advisable, as methods of refuse disposal are unsatisfactory and will probably in time lead to the production of a nuisance.

3. (iii). **Sanitary Inspection of the Area.**

A summary of the work done in the Public Health department is tabulated below. More detailed accounts of inspections will be found under the appropriate headings.

Table 4.

		No. of Inspections	Notices served.		Nuisances abated after Notice	
			Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
Dwelling Houses	...	134	35	5	30	4
Common Lodging Houses	...	3	—	—	—	—
Cowsheds & Dairies	...	124	20	—	18	—
Bakehouses	...	22	3	—	3	—
Factories & Work- shops, etc.	...	53	3	—	2	—
Slaughter Houses	...	185	4	—	4	—

Visits to premises for the purpose of disinfecting after Infectious Disease: 21.

There was one Common Lodging house in Newent, but this ceased to be carried on as such early in 1938, so registration by this Authority (Sect. 236 Public Health Act 1936) was not necessary.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are no Offensive Trades in the district.

OUTWORKERS RESIDENCES.

There are no Outworkers in the district.

CANAL BOATS ACTS AND REGULATIONS, 1877—1925.

There is no navigable canal in the district.

4. Water Supplies and Sanitary Accommodation in Schools.

Table 5.

School.	Water Supply	Remarks re Water Supply.	Type of Closets.
Bromsberrow	Main	Malvern U.D.C. main	Pail
Corse	Pump	Supply adequate	W.C.
Dymock	„	Water unsatisfactory ; analysed 1938	Privy
Haffield	„	1937	Pail
Hartpury	Main	Eccles. Commissioners Waterworks (local main supply)	
Newent	„	Gloucester Corporation main	W.C.
Pauntley	Pump	Supply from adjacent house	Pail
Redmarley (Lowbands)	Pump	Supply adequate	Earth Closet
Staunton	„	Pump in School House	Pail
Tibberton	Main	Gloucester Corporation Main	W.C.
Upleadon	„	Gloucester Corporation Main	W.C.

As will be seen from the above table, five out of the eleven Schools have main water supplies, but some of the other supplies are by no means satisfactory, notably at Dymock and Haffield schools where analyses showed that the supplies were unfit for drinking purposes.

Infectious Disease in Schools.

During the year there were only a few notifications of Infectious Disease in school children.

Scarlet Fever	14 cases	
Diphtheria	4 „	(16 cases in 1937).
Dysentery	2 „	

At the Newent and Dymock schools there was an outbreak of Chicken Pox with 34 and 20 cases respectively.

The Council's Diphtheria Immurisation scheme for school children under 8 years of age is working well, and during the year about 140 children, or nearly 40 per cent of the school children under 8 in the district, were immunised by their own doctors.

The scheme is not at present designed for the treatment of children of pre-school age to any extent, although such cases would be done at the parent's request.

A County scheme for Diphtheria Immunisation has been put forward, and accepted by this Council in principle. It appears likely however that the Council will have to adminster its own scheme for some years. The reduction in the number of cases of

Each holding consists of a house, greenhouse and piggery, and from 3 to 8 acres of part arable and part pasture land. The sale of all produce and the buying of feeding stuffs is carried out by the Estate Office.

There are now 41 completed holdings at The Scarr, of which 37 are occupied. The Scarr Estate is scheduled for 57 holdings, Pauntley 48 and Newtown 40.

Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926-31.

One Grant has been made during the year for the reconditioning of one house.

Not sufficient advantage is taken by owners of the provisions of the above Acts.

1.	Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—	
(1)	(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	88
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	142
(2)	(a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 & 1932	46
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	46
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	5
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	41
2.	Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices :—	
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	36
3.	Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—	
(A)	Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(i)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.....	5

(ii) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By Owners	.....	nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners		nil
(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—		
(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	.....	36
(ii) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By Owners	.....	30
(b) By Local Authority in default of owner		nil
(C) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—		
(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	.....	5
(ii) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	.....	8
(D) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—		
(i) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	.....	nil
(ii) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	.....	nil
4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding :—		
(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	.....	29
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	.....	29
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	.....	169½
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	.....	9
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	.....	12
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	.....	74½
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	.....	nil

Sect. E.**Inspection and Supervision of Food.****(a)****Milk Supply.**

A large amount of milk is produced in the district, the bulk of the milk is taken by wholesalers where it is either consumed outside the district or converted into milk foods, etc., e.g. Messrs. Cadbury's factories at Frampton-on-Severn and Leominster.

There has been a satisfactory increase in the number of producers of graded milks.

		1938	1937
Producers of non-graded milk	...	182	182
Producers of Accredited milk	...	19	14
Producers of Tuberculin Tested milk	...	14	7
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	215	203
		<hr/>	<hr/>

Out of this total there are eight Attested herds.

The inspection of farms and herds, and the sampling of milk in the case of graded producers is undertaken by the County staff and Veterinary surgeons appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The inspection of farms producing non-graded milk is carried out by the Sanitary Inspector and 122 visits have been made. On the whole the premises are clean and well kept, and during the year a number of improvements have been made in connection with the reconstruction of old cowsheds and the erection of new cowsheds and dairies.

Anthrax Order, 1938.

There have been no cases either of actual or suspected Anthrax during the year.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

There were two small outbreaks at Staunton and Redmarley in June.

Routine precautions were taken by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and there have been no further cases.

(b)**Meat and Other Foods.**

There are four Licensed Slaughter Houses and two Registered Slaughter Houses in the Area, of which four are in regular use.

The new Food and Drugs Act 1938 which comes into operation on October 31st, 1939, provides for the Licensing by this Council of ALL Slaughter Houses in their area whether registered or not.

This will mean that greater control can be exercised over Slaughter Houses and it will be easier to get defects remedied.

During the year 185 inspections of Slaughter Houses were made and conditions on the whole were found to be satisfactory.

From Table 6 it will be seen that about 50 per cent of carcases slaughtered are inspected by the Sanitary Inspector.

Table 6. Carcases inspected and Carcases condemned.

		Cattle exclud- ing cows	Cows	calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Total
All dis. except Tuberculosis	Number killed	352	41	20	1070	429	1912
	Number inspected	138	28	10½	560	225	961½
	% Inspected to Number killed	39.2	68.3	52.5	52.3	52.4	50.3
	(a) Whole carcases con- demned	—	—	—	3	1	4
	(b) Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	2	4	7
	(c) % number inspected affected with disease	.72	—	—	.88	2.22	1.27
	(a) Whole carcases con- demned	—	—	—	—	5	5
	(b) Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	2	—	—	1	3
	(c) % of number inspected affected with Tuber- culosis	—	7.14	—	—	2.66	4.90
	Tuberculosis only						

Bakehouses.

There are the same number of Bakehouses in the area as last year (i.e. 10). 16 inspections were made and informal action with regard to cleanliness was taken in four cases.

On the whole the Bakehouses are clean and well kept.

(c) Adulteration, etc.

The Acts under this heading are administered by the County Council.

Sect. F. Infectious Disease.

During the year there were 30 cases of notifiable infectious disease, compared with 28 in 1937. There was an increase in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever and a decrease in the number of cases of Diphtheria, while there were a few cases of Sonne

dysentery in Redmarley, the origin of which could not be traced. The diphtheria immunisation of school children by the use of Alum Precipitated Toxoid is reported on page 11.

Mild cases of Scarlet Fever are not now removed to hospital as a routine but regard is paid to home conditions, and the liability of spreading the disease in each case ; and only half the cases in 1938 were treated in hospital.

(This compares with 83 per cent of Scarlet Fever cases removed to hospital in 1937.)

**Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and the
Factories Act, 1937 (which superseded the Act of 1901 on July 1st,
1938).**

(1) Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.
Including inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector.

Table 7.

Premises.	Inspections	No. of Written Notices.	Occupiers Prose- cuted.
Factories with mechanical power ...	26	2	—
Factories without mechanical power	54	4	—
Other premises, e.g. works of building, engineering, etc., construction ...	3	—	—
Out-workers premises ...	—	—	—
Total	83	6	—

(2) Defects found.

Table 8.

Particulars	Number of Defects Found	Remedied
Want of cleanliness	4	4
Overcrowding	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	1	1
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—
Sanitary { insufficient	—	—
Conveniences { defective	1	—
{ not separate for sexes	—	—
Other offences	—	—
Total	6	5

No cases were referred to H.M. Inspector, and no prosecutions were instituted.

Under the Factories Act, 1937, duties are imposed on Local Authorities through their officials, which are not fully dealt with under the Factories and Workshops Act of 1901.

As a factory under the present Act, may be considered as any premises in which any article is made, repaired or altered, it will be seen that the definition is very comprehensive and throws a considerable amount of work on this Department.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Table 9. New Cases and Mortality during 1938.

Age Periods (in years)	NEW CASES				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary		NonPulmonary		Pulmonary		NonPulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 +	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 +	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 +	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
15 +	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
20 +	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 +	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...
35 +	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
45 +	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 +	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 +	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Age not known	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	5	2	1	2	2	...	...

Table 10. Number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register for the District at the end of the last three years.

Year	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1936	20	27	11	13	71
1937	10	11	8	5	34
1938	10	13	7	5	35

Table 11. Number of New Cases and Deaths during the last three years

	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1936	2	2	—	1	2	—	—	—
1937	6	1	2	1	5	1	1	—
1938	3	5	2	1	2	2	—	—

There were two Tuberculosis deaths in the District during the year which had not previously been notified.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.
Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 172).

No action has been necessary under the above Regulations and Acts.

Table 13.

Causes of Death.

in the Rural District of Newent, 1938

(classified according to the Registrar-General's Short List of Causes).

Causes of Death					Male	Female
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid	...	...	...	—	—
2	Measles	...	...	...	—	—
3	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	—	—
4	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	—	—
5	Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	1
6	Influenza	...	...	...	1	—
7	Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	—	—
8	Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	...	—	—
9	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	...	...	...	2	2
10	Other Tuberculosis Diseases	...	...	...	—	—
11	Syphilis	...	...	...	—	—
12	General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	...	...	...	—	—
13	Cancer-Malignant Disease	...	...	...	3	8
14	Diabetes	...	...	...	—	1
15	Cerebral Haemorrhage	...	...	...	—	2
16	Heart Disease	...	...	...	20	24
17	Aneurysm	...	...	...	—	—
18	Other Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	7	4
19	Bronchitis	...	...	...	—	—
20	Pneumonia—all forms	...	...	...	2	—
21	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	—	—
22	Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	—	—
23	Diarrhoea, etc., under 2 years	...	...	...	—	—
24	Appendicitis	...	...	...	—	—
25	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	1	—
26	Other Diseases of Liver	...	...	...	1	—
27	Other Digestive Diseases	...	...	...	1	1
28	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	—	3
29	Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	—	—
30	Other Puerperal Causes	...	...	...	—	2
31	Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformation, etc.	...	...	...	2	2
32	Senility	...	...	...	1	1
33	Suicide	...	...	...	—	—
34	Other Deaths from Violence	...	...	...	4	—
35	Other Defined Diseases	...	...	...	4	2
36	Other Diseases Ill-defined or Unknown	...	...	...	—	—
Total Deaths					49	53

